

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desiring of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE
22 Royal street, 32.
The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY. A FAILURE.

BY M. EDESSA WYNNE.

The mood of praise too long withheld
May sometimes come in vain.
Both powerless to undo the past,
Or quench the awful pain
That like a hidden fire burned on
Till all ambition's strength is gone.

The tears that come so tardily
May fall upon a grave
With tenderness that comes too late
To strengthen, cheer, or save;
When he who walked and worked alone
Lies dreamless under some white stone.

You then may say: "How well he did!
How marvelous the pen
That drew the veil from human hearts
To please the tastes of men!"
And yet, so playful each pen-stroke,
You never knew when that heart broke.

Oh! if such praise had only come
From you before the words were said
That loosed his fingers from the pen,
And bade him join the dead,
Where honors cannot stir or thrill
The pulse, nor praise pierce death's chill.

Thou far, dim heights to which he climbed
But made the stars the farther seem;
The moon looked out from rolling clouds—
Life seemed a wild, weird dream;
Of these cold heights he missed the thrill
Of joys which all your pulses fill.

You cannot call it true success
Because men say that he was great;
He missed the blessings all men have—
The commonplaces of your fate;
He would have bartered fame and pen,
And left his mountain-tops to win.

You heard his bitter cry to man,
And "hark!" "he sings another song."
You smiled, and said: "He writes of pain,
As if he felt it." "Lord, how long."
He cried, "must I stand here alone?"
He asked for bread, you gave him a stone.

Which standeth now above his head;
While you, who smiled, now know too late
That he, whom men esteemed and praised,
Was not and never could be great—
The poet held the man in chains,
Which Death has scattered, like his gains.

Errors of the Republican Press.
[From the Homer Iliad.]

It seems to be the "official duty" of some Republican newspapers of this State to pass studied and stereotyped personal eulogies upon Gov. Warmoth—which are sometimes heaped up and piled on in the most jumbled and fulsome style—and at the same time all who in any respect or to any degree differ from the Governor, on any political issue or measure of policy, are denounced in terms of unmeasured and indiscriminate damnation.

As the friend of Gov. Warmoth, we regret to see this. He is a gentleman of many winning qualities, and of many worthy points; but he is not immaculate—he is not a living god—nor are all who differ from him altogether imbecile or altogether devils incarnate.

A true friend will no more eulogize your faults than will he hide your virtues. As one who desires the success of Gov. Warmoth—as one who likes him personally and has with or for him no political quarrels—we would fain see his virtues sustained and vindicated, and his faults criticised and rebuked until corrected and cured.

And on the other hand, there is another pusillanimous habit indulged by that portion of the Republican press of Louisiana which opposes Gov. Warmoth. He is denounced indiscriminately, as with out a single redeeming virtue, and all his friends held up and depicted as servile lackeys, and obedient and truckling "office-holders" under the Executive appointment. This is alike weak, unjust and infamous. It shows lack of argument, and involves a very palpable and inexcusable falsification.

This is all wrong, and plainly unjust to all parties. For our part, we shall continue, as in the past, to support and sustain Gov. Warmoth and all other members of our party, so far as in our estimation merit may justify and demand, and no farther; nor will we denounce or oppose any member of our party to please or "curry favor" with another. The editor who does so, is not fit for the position, and stultifies himself and belittles his high calling.

We want to see our party feuds healed. "Let us have peace."

WHO FIRST ADVERTISED RAILROAD BONDS IN NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS?

There are three great epochs in the history of railroads in the United States. The first reaches to the year 1848, before which time no railroad bonds from the West were offered or advertised in this city. The second period extends to the outbreak of the war, and shows a very active construction of railroads, and a growing disposition on the part of capitalist to invest in their securities. The third period covers the paper money expansion, with the wonderful stimulus it has given to railroad enterprise, commercial development, and material growth in every section of this continent.

During this last period the newspapers have played a very important part in informing the popular mind, and keeping alive the public confidence in railroad investments, as the most promising and the most permanently valuable, when judicious care is taken in the selection. In this country there has scarcely ever been a time when the newspapers were more active than now in discussing the merits of the multitude of new enterprises which are inviting capital in wall street. And to all appearance the growth of our railroads is likely to increase for many years to come. And this movement will be stimulated by many obvious causes, two of which are conspicuous. First, the great majority of our railroads have proved very satisfactory investments to those who embarked their capital in them and were patient enough to wait a sufficient lapse of time for their full development. In all such great works there is at first a slow rate of progress, which it is impossible to avoid, especially in new countries, where soil and climate are good, and whose population and resources are increasing. But when the time of prosperity comes, its fruits often multiply themselves in geometrical progression. There are banking firms in Wall street whose boast it is, that after ten or twenty years, no railroad they have ever endorsed has failed to pay its regular interest to this day. Secondly, there is a vast amount of capital which in this country and from abroad, is accumulated and is in quest of safe, remunerative investments. Many descriptions of railroad bonds exactly meet this want. A few projected schemes may disappoint expectation. But there is now so much intelligence on the part of the public, that unsupported claims and promises which cannot be fulfilled are soon exposed, and cease to be delusive to anybody.

We have mentioned the increase of our population as one cause of the growth of railroads. It is also true that new railroads bring new population. But, as with the growth of commerce and industry, the same number of people double their traffic every ten years, our railroads may for a long time be expected to make some progress even in those States where the population is comparatively stationary. The State of Massachusetts has one mile of railroad to five and a half square miles of territory. When the like ratio has been developed in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, they will each have 9,000 miles, or double as many miles of railroad as now. Illinois would have 11,000 miles, or twice and a half as much as at present. In view of these facts, it is fair to infer that in some others, the construction of railroads will be rapidly pushed forward until the ratio of Massachusetts has been reached. Before that time, however, we shall have 100,000 miles of railroad in this country, instead of 53,399, as at present. To build all these new roads a less interval of time may be required than some of our readers may suppose. This may be inferred when we remember that we have been almost doubling our annual increase of mileage, which in 1864 was but 738 miles, but last year was nearly nine times as much, or 6,145 miles, against 3,033 miles in 1868.

Another thing which will contribute to multiply our new railroads, is the process of unification

into one system, which is controlling nearly all the recent great movements of our railroad magnates. Originally our railroads were built without much reference to any general plan. But extensive consolidations are making which necessitate new links of road to complete each new network which is organized, and thus to perfect or improve the railroad facilities on which the growth of our national wealth and commerce depends.

As it is not easy among the multitude of securities which are offering, for an ordinary investor to scrutinize and examine them all, so as to choose those best suited to his views, many persons are naturally led to follow the judgment and advice of their bankers. Among those of undoubted responsibility engaged in selling bonds in our metropolis, we may mention, in addition to those named in previous articles of this series, the firm of W. P. Converse & Co. The Senior member of this banking house has been a merchant for over forty years, most of that time in New Orleans, where, as President of the Bank of New Orleans, of which he was the organizer, and in other positions of trust and responsibility, he enjoyed a reputation for honesty of purpose and fair dealing, excelled by few men in any section of the country. In 1852 the city of New Orleans delegated him as a committee to go to New York for the purpose of negotiating the two millions of consolidated bonds of the city of New Orleans, which he did successfully.

Mr. Converse retired from active business for a few years, but in 1857 returned again to commercial pursuits in New York, and for over fourteen years has been located in Pine street, where with his sons, who are his partners, he has successfully negotiated some very important loans, both publicly and privately, among which were the bonds of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Bonds, (Eastern Division) and the Jackson County, Mo., bonds.

One prominent characteristic of this house is, that they do not undertake a loan unless they are perfectly satisfied that they can, by official evidence, substantiate every statement that they may make concerning it; and unless such documents are forthcoming, they decline having anything to do with it. They have repeatedly been urged to take hold of various loans, but have declined many for the reason that they were not themselves perfectly satisfied with the security, and could not conscientiously recommend them to the public.

As an evidence of the recognition of their ability as merchants, we may mention the fact that they have been entrusted with the agency of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, the "oldest," and by far the "largest," establishment of the kind on this continent.

(American Newspaper Reporter.)
TRUE TASTE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN MONEY.

Many imagine they must relinquish all hope of gratifying their tastes, or the inherent love of the beautiful, if they do not rank among the rich. This is an entirely false idea. There are houses upon which thousands of dollars have been expended that would be quite intolerable to people of real refinement as a permanent residence. The whole arrangement and furniture are so stiff and formal—so heavy and oppressive with superfluous ornament, that simple curiosity to what strange vagaries can enter into the heads of the rich, and in what absurd manner they study to spend their abundant wealth, would seem to be the only motive which would tempt a sensible person to enter.

On the other hand, we find small modest cottages, which bear unmistakable evidence of necessity for close economy, that have more real comfort and convenience about them than those splendid mansions; and, at the same time, they are gems, bearing in every part the stamp of true elegance and refinement. They are so beautified by the genuine taste and ingenuity of the occupants that it is a real pleasure to pass

from one room to another or sitting quietly and enjoy the sweet enchantment—yet money had little to do toward securing such attractions. It is the fitness of things—the harmonious blending of shape and color, the adaptation of the furniture to the wants of each apartment, that make the whole combination so peculiarly delightful. And yet, how and from what was all this tasteful furnishing constructed? If some of those persons whose dark and gloomy parlors are hung with the costly damask, and their furniture carved and upholstered by the most skillful and fashionable workmen, should by chance find themselves in one of these pleasant homes, they could not help being captivated by the spirit of the place, in the absence of style and fashion. The elegant, airy, graceful parlors, the rest, the peace and comfort which pervade the whole atmosphere, would be to them a new experience, and what would be their astonishment to learn with how little expense all this which they acknowledge to be so refreshing, has been secured.

No matter if the purse is not very heavy, young people, with good health and a fair share of taste and ingenuity, have great pleasure in store for themselves when they undertake to furnish and beautify a home, which is to be their first joint home. There are so many small conveniences, so many little contrivances that a carpenter never think of, because he has never had a woman's work to do, and therefore cannot see how important these little things are. A woman knows just where an hour's work, well considered and planned, can be employed to manufacture some convenient thing, that will save much time and strength, and which, however cheaply and roughly made, she can, in a few spare moments, transform into an object of real beauty.

[Mrs. H. W. Beecher.]
SYMBOLISM OF THE CROSS.

Probably no symbol has been so universally employed in religion and art as the cross, in its various forms and modifications. We see it fashioned of gold or silver, richly wrought and incrustured with gems—of amber and onyx, of ebony and ivory, and other rare and costly materials. It is engraven on the ecclesiastical vessels, embroidered on altar cloths and priestly vestments, and cut in relief on tombs and ecclesiastical structures. Popes, bishops, priests and abbesses wear it upon their breasts. It may here be remarked, *en passant*, that any person with good taste, or having a proper sense of the fitness of things would avoid wearing, for display merely, ornaments in the form of a Latin cross—that on which our Lord suffered. There are the Maltese cross and others used in heraldry, which are more suitable for such a purpose.

The most common forms of the cross are the *cruz immissa*, or Latin cross, having one of its arms longer than the other three; the Greek cross, which has the arms all of equal length; the *cruz decussata*, saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, so named because legend affirms that that saint suffered on such a one; and the *cruz ansata*, or St. Anthony's cross. This is also the sacred Tau of the Egyptians. Then there is the Constantine cross—which consists of the Greek letters X and P, answering to our Ch and R, and thus forming the initial letters of the word *Christos*—the Maltese cross, and many others used in heraldry, such as crandonee, pattee, fourchee, etc. In religious processions a triple cross is carried before the pope, a double one before a patriarch or cardinal and a single one before a bishop.

In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches scarcely any sacrament is held valid, unless accompanied by the sign of the cross. The devout worshiper makes the sign of the cross upon entering or leaving the church, and it is believed that it is efficacious in repelling the assaults of the Evil One, and warding off pestilence and dangers. The Russian peasant, in the midst of his noisy carousing and reveling, makes the sign of the cross over his drink-

ing cup, just as did King Olaf, whom Longfellow tells about:

"O'er his drinking-horn the sign
He made of the cross divine."

Churches and cathedrals are frequently built in the cruciform shape; and in many countries it is very common to see large crosses erected in places of public concourse, for purposes of worship or to commemorate some event: The famous Charing (chere reine) Cross derives its name from its being one of the places where King Edward set up a cross to mark where the body of his queen, Eleanor, rested during the progress of the funeral cortege to Westminster.

But it is not among Christians only that the cross has been employed as a religious symbol. It was used as such by the aborigines of North and South America, as well as by the most ancient nations of the Old World. Prescott relates that the Spaniards found the cross as an object of worship in the temples of Mexico, and researches in Central America and Peru prove that it was used in the same way by the inhabitants of those countries. Mr. Brinton, in "Myths of the New World," says that the Indians regard the cross as an emblem of the four cardinal points of the compass.

The ancient Phoenicians, Persians, Assyrians and Brahmins looked upon the cross as a holy symbol, as is abundantly testified by the numerous hieroglyphics and the pictorial representations on their monumental remains. The cross is figured on Egyptian coins of the time of the Ptolemies; and Rufinus, Socrates, and Sozomen, ecclesiastical historians of the fourth and fifth centuries, all refer to the discovery of the sign of the cross in the temple of Serapis, where it was guarded by the Egyptians as emblematic of future life.

Then, again, traces of the cross are found in ancient Gallic remains, and in relics of the lacustrine cities in Northern Italy. Mr. Baring-Gould is of the opinion that the shamrock, or trefoil, was held sacred among the Druids on account of its shape—the stalk representing the long arm of the cross, and the three-lobed leaves the shorter arms. It was precisely this very idea which made the early Christians seize upon it as the emblem of their faith. That which hitherto had been the symbol of humiliation and shame now became their glory. The instrument of Christ's passion, by his death upon it, became hallowed for all time.—Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.

A mute pupil of the Abbe Sicard gave the following extraordinary answers:

What is gratitude?
Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

What is hope?
Hope is the blossom of happiness.

What is the difference between hope and desire?
Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in fruit.

What is eternity?
A day without a yesterday or tomorrow; a day without an end.

What is time?
A line that has two ends—a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.

What is God?
A necessary being—the sun of eternity—the machinist of nature—the eye of justice—the soul of the world.

Does God reason?
Man reasons, because he doubts—he deliberates, he desires; God is omnipotent; he never doubts; therefore, never reasons.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the year 1870, 1,800,000 tons, in addition to which 200,000 tons were imported, almost exclusively from England, making the total consumption in the country 2,000,000 tons. The production and consumption of pig iron in the civilized world in 1867 is stated at 9,500,000 tons, or 21,280,000,000 pounds.

Ladies at the White Mountains sleep under coverlets of newspapers, as there are not blankets enough to go round.

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Five	20	35	45	60	90
Six	24	42	55	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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The Citizen's Guard of Thursday paid its customary call to our sanctum, and as our eyes lighted on the "Charter of the National Republican Printing Company," a gleam of delight might have been seen to sparkle in our eyes and pervade our countenance. Hurriedly we ran over the provisions, and nearly exploded when our eyes fell on the words, "the several parties whose names are hereunto annexed:" immediately we annihilated all the space between and ran our eyes down the column—but woful disappointment—not one of them was there. A pall fell over us, and wearily our eyes went slowly up the page, indifferent now whether we read backwards or forwards. We did discover, however, that this impalpable company have selected eleven well known gentlemen—of their number, we presume—as the first board of directors. We console ourselves with the melancholy reflection that most of the great things have been accomplished by little and little.

We have the pleasure of announcing that, under the auspices of the Louisiana Progressive Club, Hon. T. Morris Chester will deliver a lecture at the Lyceum Hall, City Hall, on Thursday evening, October 5, 1871. We assure our readers that from the antecedents of Mr. Chester, and the proofs we have seen of his ability that they will have "a feast of reason" on Thursday. Let's all attend.

Complimentary tickets have been kindly sent us by Mrs. Wagner, who gives a Concert at Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, October 3d, assisted by Mr. A. P. Williams with music, and Mr. A. Kenner with a staff of young orators. We promise you a treat. Admission fifty cents.

SEVENTH WARD CAPERERS.

If it were not for the large margin of allowance which has to be made for the sayings and doings of some folks, we would pronounce the action of one of the sub-clubs in the seventh ward simply ridiculous. We do not do this, however, but we submit to our readers a recital of some of the funniest assumptions that we have come across lately.

It appears that Hon. E. C. Morphy, member of the House of Representatives from the Seventh Representative District, Orleans, had given mortal offense to some of the voters in his section; it happened that about the time these same gentlemen were organizing, or had organized a sub-club in what they conceived to be their interest. Mr. Morphy had not been given much to attendance in these gatherings, excited their ire, and on the 18th instant they held a regular meeting and sent the following to Mr. Morphy:

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Radical Republican Mother Club, held on the 18th inst., the following resolution introduced by Mr. Dupart was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, E. C. Morphy our Representative to the Legislature of this State has failed to present himself before this club where he got his nomination and election for such position; and

WHEREAS, The said E. C. Morphy is supposed to be taking sides with the Turner Hall Convention. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That E. C. Morphy be summoned to appear before the club on Monday the 25th inst. to give a full statement of his whereabouts and let this club know what he has done in the last session of the Legislature, and to receive his instructions as how to act in the next session of the Legislature. Be it

Resolved, That a committee of three (3) be appointed to wait upon the gentleman, and present to him a copy of the resolutions.

The chair appointed the following as the committee:

C. J. ADOLPHE, Chairman.
A. RICARD.
L. G. MANUEL.

A true copy from the minutes:

J. L. DUPART, Secretary.

To which Mr. Morphy replies:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23, 1871.

To C. J. Adolphe, A. Ricard, and L. G. Manuel,

GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry of having been absent from home when called upon. I would have been pleased to have met you. Your chairman has since put into my hands, resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 18th inst. by a number of my constituents, some of whom helped in nominating me, for which I am most thankful.

In response to the "resolved" transmitted to me, I regret to say that I strongly question the rights of any political meeting to summon me at its bar, recognizing such rights only to regularly established tribunals of justice. I therefore decline to appear before any club, though I might have visited any by invitation or request.

I furthermore regret to say, gentlemen, that while I will receive with pleasure and take under consideration any advice or request through communications or interviews, from any and all of my constituents, I must decline receiving instructions. I am elected by all the Republicans of the 7th (Seventh) Representative District of New Orleans, and cannot yield to be dictated by any faction.

Hoping gentlemen my answer shall prove satisfactory, I remain with the kindest feelings your most obedient

E. C. MORPHY,

Representative of the 7th Rep. District of New Orleans, House of Rep. State of Louisiana.

It is wholly unnecessary for us to express any opinion on the merits of the demand which some of the 7th ward gentry have made on Mr. Morphy, but to show the utter childishness of such sport, we may hint that at the same rate, and with the same ratio of numbers as belong to this "faction" of the seventh warders, an unfortunate man would never know what course to pursue, inasmuch as there might be quite as many of opposite views, who would applaud his course and encourage him in the pursuance of it.

"Representative" men are certainly directly and immediately responsible to their constituents for their acts in such capacity, and they are subject to impeachment and reprobation, for unworthiness, but they are not, legitimately liable to be called up before the unauthorized bar, of a gathering of dissatisfied voters, to give them an official report of his conduct in the past and receive instructions from them for his course in the future, and he sooner the good folks of the seventh ward understood the relative positions and confine themselves to the proper sphere of their duties, the sooner they are likely to obtain what they may deserve, and desire to enjoy.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of an invitation from the "Letter Carriers' Association," to attend a "Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Ball," at the Mechanics' Institute, on October 20th, 1871.

CITY HOMICIDES.

Since our last issue, two human lives have been sacrificed, in New Orleans, the result of that uncontrolled impulse of appealing to instruments of death, on the most frivolous pretexts.

On Wednesday night two men in a grocery on Franklin street, near Customhouse fall out; abusive epithets pass; blows are exchanged, and instantly one of the combatants resorts to a "sharp cutting instrument," and plunges it into the vitals of David Goodman, who very shortly after expires from internal hemorrhage. The murderer mingles instantly with the bystanders and escapes. A number of arrests, however, have been made, and a coroner's inquest held, but no scrutiny has enabled the jurors to do more than say that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

The other was that of a man named Louis May, also killed on Wednesday night in a grocery at the corner of Louisiana Avenue and Annunciation streets, by John Godier. The circumstances appear to have been that three men under the influence of "benzene"—that prolific source of so much prevalent crime—went into this place and used language and were guilty of outlandish conduct.

Another visitor enters to get a drink, and is accosted by, or accosts, one of these men; the words from deceased that he was "as good as any other white man," and other words, pass; Godier draws a revolver and discharged it at May's breast, who falls dead at his feet.

A verdict in accordance with these facts has been rendered against Godier, and he will obviously go down to a jury on the charge of murder.

Comment is unnecessary here.

We have so frequently dwelt of late on such disgraces to our community, so often deplored the lax public sentiment on so grave a question that it is useless for us to-day to do more than keep our readers informed of these atrocious things, in the hope that the very horror of the cases, will produce such a revulsion of popular feeling on the murder question, as will demand not only the swiftest and the sternest, the most inflexible administration of justice on the part of our Criminal Courts, but will also elevate the common estimate of human life, and visit with the ban of ostracism and execration, the man who carelessly imbrues his hand in his brother's blood.

RECKLESS CHARGES.

The Patriot, referring to the Governor's visit to the Customhouse a week ago, says: "He has tried the bluff game and lost, and is now resorting to soft sledge, bribery and corruption." This is in keeping with the usual recklessness of this paper in charging unworthy acts and motives to Republican officials. Although we differ from Messrs. Packard and Casey, in regard to various party matters, and deplore the course they have pursued as calculated to greatly endanger Republican success next year, we still regard them as men of integrity and honor. We no more believe that bribery would induce them to alter their plans than that Governor Warmoth would resort to such influence to secure their return to the Republican fold. We do not think any of these parties are so familiar with "bribery and corruption" as the editor of the Patriot appears to be.

Dennett, of the Planter's Banner, has got quite pleasant towards some of our sort. He mentions the fact that Administrators Lewis and Delasalle are negroes, and, with Administrator Walton, are incorruptible; and lands them in this wise: "The integrity of these men is worthy of universal admiration. Let a man have a black skin or a white skin, such acts should not be forgotten. The Times often compliments Warmoth for doing a plain duty in vetoing bills intended to swindle the State of millions, why not give a passing compliment to sterling native integrity like that noticed in the foregoing article. All honor to them, say we."

Recent dispatches inform us that the final vote of the Republican State gubernatorial convention of Massachusetts, resulted as follows: Wm. B. Washburne 643, B. F. Butler 464.

Mr. Butler declares that he accepts the action of the convention as final.

Resolutions indorsing President Grant were adopted.

A "CORNER" IN GALVESTON.

The Galveston quarantine is what the boys call "a put up job," and the sportive Galvestonians who are in the ring will doubtless make a good thing of it. We hope, for the sake of his political position, that Governor Davis was beguiled into taking the course he did, but shall not enjoy that felicity long if he does not promptly abolish this embargo upon receiving the statements of Governor Warmoth—the Board of Health, and others, demonstrating the groundlessness of "the yellow fever scare."

Never before has so much merchandise been shipped from this port to Galveston, at a similar period, as during the three weeks preceeding the establishment of this quarantine. The Galveston merchants were well fixed for heavy sales and large profits, provided competition could be shut out; and they adopted the plan that had always proved successful in the past to accomplish this result. Traders from the interior cannot go by their doors now, to a cheaper and better market, but are compelled to lose the money which would have settled their balances with New Orleans merchants in enhanced prices nearer home.

This is very shrewd, sharp practice, if it is not very neighborly or honorable. It will cost the Crescent City at the least a half million dollars, perhaps much more; but may it not bear good fruit as well as evil? Will it not tend to push forward the railroad builders, and bring to a speedier realization, the iron connection between this and the interior of the Lone Star State? And when that day does come, perhaps will come in its train substantial evidence that the little quarantine dodge has not been entirely forgotten by the Texas people.

With reference to the remark made by Senator Pinchback, in his letter of September 1st, to the New York Herald, that appeals had been made by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, to "black men," to withdraw their support to any other kind of men for the recent Convention, the "Homer" of September 23d, says:

"Senator Pinchback states in a letter which we publish to-day that Gov. Warmoth has in his possession letters of Lieut. Gov. Dunn, written to colored men, 'urging them to elect none but black men.' We are sorry to hear this. We thought Gov. Dunn had more heart, more sense, more discretion. No true friend of either race will try to array them against each other."

THE LATEST AND BEST.

For ways that are queer and tricks that are novel, the Dunittes and Caseys beat Ah Sin hollow. One of the queerest political dodges we ever heard of, they are entitled to the paternity of. It appears that for several weeks past messengers have been dispatched to various parishes along the river to announce to the people that on a given day Governor Warmoth, Gen. Sheridan and other prominent Republicans would address their friends. When the appointed time arrived, only Gov. Dunn or some other opponent of the State Administration would be on hand. Thus, through the very popularity of Gov. Warmoth, crowds were got together to listen—generally with supreme disgust—to tirades against their chosen leaders, and apologies for the Customhouse Convention. This is stealing an enemy's thunder with a vengeance. We have the authority of a State Senator for stating that this game was played in at least three parishes.

The Arkansas Weekly Republican, of September 27, contains the information that President Grant reviewed the procession of zouave and colored battalions, police and fire departments.

THEIR GAME.

A leading and very virulent Democrat openly boasted on Canal Street a day or two ago, that when an election for a successor to the late Senator Fish is ordered he will be a candidate, and whether elected or not, will obtain the seat. He declared that no matter how few or many votes were cast for him, he should contest the other claimant, and that the Dunn men would have to join the Democrats in voting him in, as a part of their general impeachment plan. Things have indeed come to a desperate pass when the bitterest foes of Republicanism dare thus openly boast of their alliance with the malcontents. Will not our Republican friends make a note of this?

THE YELLOW-FEVER SCARE.

The mercantile community of New Orleans has been suddenly thrown into a tumult of wonder and indignation at the unjust and injurious establishment of a rigid quarantine against us by our sister state—Texas. Wonder, because there is not the remotest danger of an outbreak of any epidemic. The health of the population is exceedingly good, and the sanitary condition of the City is declared to be "very favorable." Naturally the act of suddenly and without note of warning cutting off commercial intercourse with an adjacent City, and arresting the whole commercial machinery, would arouse the interest of men whose business relations are so seriously interfered with, hurt, and in some cases ruined. The leading merchants, staggered by the stroke, cast about for the discovery if possible, of the foundation on which this act of the Governor of Texas rests; and at the same time appeal to our Governor, the City authorities and the Health Officers to correspond with the Texas Government, and refute the slander against New Orleans, and procure, if possible the raising of the quarantine.

Indignation, because of the fineness of the pretexts on which so great an injury on the traders between this city and Galveston has been sought to be inflicted. The vague and interested rumors, the exceedingly insufficient—though indiscreet—information of Dr. White, are not sufficient warrant for the infliction of a series of sudden embarrassments to trade, which almost make the remedy worse than the disease.

The Chamber of Commerce has properly denounced the rumors upon which this great wrong has been inflicted, and in response to the call of their resolution of Friday night we contribute this, our feeble quota, in disseminating the facts, and repeating their "most solemn assurance, based upon the Board of Health and the opinions of our most experienced physicians that the health of city was probably never better than at this moment, and that there exists here no epidemic in any shape or form."

LECTURE AT ST. JAMES CHAPEL.

According to brief announcement, Major J. Morris Chester, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening last, in the A. M. E. Church on Roman street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

The church was well filled with a large, respectable and appreciative audience. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant Governor Dunn, while quite a number of gentlemen were selected as Vice-Presidents.

Rev. C. H. Thompson of Straight University, opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the lecturer was introduced by the President.

Mr. Chester then rose and for an hour and a quarter kept up the unflagging interest of his hearers in his theme: "These are they that came out of a great tribulation."

We do not propose even a synopsis of the discourse, replete as it was with profound and accurate knowledge, argued with a close and logical precision, clothed in language appropriate and forcible.

The preoccupation of our columns to-day precludes us from even indicating the chief lines of thought so ably pursued by the lecturer.

To-day the Second Regiment Louisiana Militia, Col. James Lewis, will turn out on parade, at 10 o'clock, starting from the Armory.

The Christian Recorder, of September 23d, gets off the following on the Democratic cry of negroes dying out in the United States:

"The colored people have increased 450,000 in the last decade. Will some Democratic editor tell us how long, at the same ratio, it will take them to die out?"

WANTED HIS SEAT CHANGED.

A Yale College correspondent writes: "There was a good story current last term, which in some way leaked out beyond the confines of faculty reservation, but has never yet seen light in print. It happens that one of our city Democratic politicians has a son, a member of the Freshman class. The initial of the young man's surname is the same as that of the colored student, Bouchet, and the two were consequently seated near each other in recitation. Mr. B. senior, early in the first term, wrote to one of the Professors desiring him, as a personal favor, to change

his boy's seat, as it was, for many reasons distasteful to sit so near a negro. The professor wrote back that at present the students were arranged in alphabetical order and it was not in his power to grant the favor, but "next term the desired change will be brought about, for scholarship being the criterion, Mr. Bouchet will be in the first division, and your son in the fourth."

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE HOLIDAY.

The St. Louis "Democrat" reports the national colored convention, which continued its session in that city last Monday.

The Secretary called the roll, which showed sixty-seven delegates in attendance from Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri.

On motion the rules were suspended to allow reference to the business committee of a resolution introduced by Mr. O. L. Smith, of Missouri, petitioning Congress to remove all political disabilities from the repentant rebels of the South. It was so referred.

Mr. G. B. Wedley, of St. Louis, proposed the passage of a resolution recommending the setting apart of the fourth of July in commemoration of the several events which have culminated in the full enfranchisement of the colored people as American citizens. Mr. Wedley stated that in the afternoon he would give his reasons why this day, above all others, should be set apart by the colored people as a national holiday. Referred to the business committee.

A resolution was introduced by Professor O. L. C. Hughes, of St. Louis, to wage an aggressive warfare against the use of spirituous and malt liquors, which met with the same reference.

Mr. Hughes also presented the following which was also referred:

WHEREAS, We believe the right basis of government is equal rights for all her citizens, and all free governments rest upon the principle of the inherent right of the people to govern themselves as opposed to arbitrary or despotic power, and that this is the great underlying right, the broad principles on which a free government alone can safely rest. We also believe all citizens should participate on equal terms in the choice of the principles that shall rule them, and that suffrage is simply the expression, legally ascertained, of the voice of the majority of the people. Furthermore, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, we believe "he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave"; that those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God can not long retain it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That woman being governed by the same laws and living in this free government where the rights of citizenship are determined by the law of equality, we deem it just, equitable and in harmony with the spirit of a true democracy and free government, that she shall exercise the same prerogative as we claim for ourselves.

Resolved, further, That no law in this free America is just, where a person is taxed without representation, and tried by a jury less than their peers; that we believe in equality, not of sex, knowledge, fortune, color, strength or beauty, but of rights. Equality before the law is a favorite and prominent maxim in the Magna Charta of our people. If, then, all citizens are equal before the law, the law should be equal to all, without favor, partiality or prejudice. If laws bind alike, then all should alike have a voice in their enactment.

Resolved, That woman is justly entitled to all the prerogatives of a citizen, in the light of the spirit of our government, and the fourteenth amendment which reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," and that we demand them on those grounds.

M. S. M. HUGHES, S. V. ROBINSON, JENNIE STORY, MARY ROBERTSON.

Rev. A. W. Jackson, of Illinois, offered a resolution setting apart the twenty-second of September as a national holiday, commemorative of the enfranchisement of the colored race. Referred.

LETTER FROM REV. MORRIS DICKSON.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that I cannot meet the convention. Business over which I have no control, will detain me here. You will please to give my kindest regards to the convention.

The present meeting of the representatives of our people is, just at this time, one of great importance; the choice of a day to celebrate as a memorial of the good events that have resulted in giving us justice, freedom and political rights. If I have my choice, I say, give us the Fourth of July. The reason can be found in the declaration of independence. A most important matter that will come before the convention will be to tell the country where we are on the political issues of the day. Remember that you are the representatives of 800,000 or more voters. I earnestly ask the convention not to dodge the question or to give an uncertain sound; in the plainest language tell the world in what party colored men will act. Take a position and lay down a platform that all can stand on. I have heard that it has been suggested that the convention say nothing about the political feeling of our people. This must not be as American citizens. We owe it to our common country to speak out. It is time. Fraternally yours,

MOSES DICKSON.

The secretary read a letter, addressed to the convention by G. G. Iredell, of Omaha, Nebraska, to which he presented a plan by which colored workmen may be enabled to secure homes on the public lands of the country. The colored people, the writer said, were left by the emancipation proclamation penniless and without education; and although the statements of the freedmen's banks show a rapid and increased

progress of accumulation, yet there are many who become discouraged in their efforts, and are driven into the towns and cities on account of the dearth or scarcity of employment, and they often become serfs and drones in the great hive of life. Capitalists, with millions of money, are ever ready to loan portions of it when they can do so with a proper guarantee of the principal and interest. To secure this, bodies of from fifty to one hundred families could organize, with five or ten solid men at their head. Each man contributing fifty dollars would enable them, at the reduced rates for emigrants, to reach Nebraska or some other Western Territory on government lands. By paying eighteen dollars they can secure a home of one hundred and sixty acres after a residence of six months; they will get a deed from the United States government, by paying at the end of the year one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Failing to do this, they can homestead their farms, which the law requires them to live on and cultivate for five years, becoming theirs at the end of that time, with a clear deed from the government. In order to do this, the settlers require some "means" to enable them to live and to "repair their homes, and for the support of their families. The first year of plowing and cultivation increases its value five dollars and more on the acre, which the writer thought the settler could mortgage to a capitalist as security, to procure the means of making their homes permanent. Colored men must work and make the same sacrifices as the whites do to secure the end that all seek—to better their condition in life. The communications were received and filed.

Mr. Hughes moved the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare an address to the people of the United States.

The motion was carried, and the chair appointed Mr. J. T. Smith, Rev. William Jackson, R. A. Dawson, W. G. Robinson, B. W. Stewart, Rev. R. T. W. James and R. O. Smith.

Mr. C. L. De Randamie was given the floor, to speak on a privileged question, and proceeded to read the call under which the convention assembled, as published in the Democrat of last Friday. We came here, he said, by that call, in the capacity of colored citizens, as such to place ourselves in a political attitude differing from that of white men. You acknowledge that you have equal civil and political rights by the fact of calling a convention to decide upon the political course of colored men in the campaign of 1872. You assert that you have different political interests. I hold that you have not. I consider that anything calculated to foster caste or encourage distinctions between the whites and blacks is mischievous, and calculated to harm everybody. The sooner caste and prejudice are done away with the better. Politically, we have no color. We are not colored; we are American citizens, pure and simple. [Cries of "Good, good."] Hence, to style ourselves colored citizens is to perpetuate, to your own detriment, the spirit of caste from which we have already suffered so much. Anything like conventions, or celebrations, or courses of political policy, as colored men, should not be encouraged. Colored conventions, as such, ought to be suppressed. And specially the convention can accomplish nothing, because you can not legislate away prejudice. Suppose white men organize themselves as white men, would it be the result? We want nothing colored, politically or otherwise. There have been quite a number of high-sounding political resolutions introduced into this body. They are foreign to the call, and have no business here. In addition to that, the St. Louis delegation are under instructions from a mass meeting, which passed resolutions to the effect that it was impudent that any definite line of policy should be determined on in a convention composed exclusively of one class of citizens. Well, Mr. Chairman, deprecating every movement as colored men, and everything calculated to perpetuate caste and militate against our advancement, and in view of the resolutions just read within your hearing, I now move the adjournment of this convention sine die.

Mr. Holmes, of St. Louis: I second the motion.

Professor O. L. C. Hughes, of St. Louis, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a very heavy majority.

The committee on business here entered, and reported that they had adopted the following resolution on the subject of a national commemorative holiday.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the colored people of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby recommend the setting apart of the Fourth of July to commemorate the several events which have culminated in our present position in the full possession of all the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Alexander Clarke, of Iowa, presented a minority report in favor of the selection of the first of January and of the Fourth of July. A second minority report declared in favor of the first of August.

Mr. J. T. Mahoney, of Indiana, rose to speak to the resolution. The great subject which the negro in this country is now debating is the celebration of a national holiday by the colored people all over the country, in commemoration of the great events that have culminated in the disenfranchisement of the race. One thing they must consider: that the negro is in a transitional state in this government. The circumstances that surround them were such as never surrounded them before.

Mr. Mahoney then reverted to the time of the issuing of the emancipation proclamation, and read extracts from the reports of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, and from the speeches of President Lincoln, to show that the proclamation was issued as a matter of expediency. He demanded that they know no negro in America. The whole question turns on this point. Let a German come to this country, and be soon becomes identified with America and American citizens. Should they always be considered negroes? They must not avoid their part. The issue is upon us—we cannot avoid it.

Mr. Hughes: I do not rise to make a speech now upon this all absorbing question, but I have vainly enough presumed

upon saying should enslave people here. I think is the demand. The Union of the East and to be that will allow right on their own opinion. impression to celebrate upon which clips upon. Mr. George... We have... Union in a... the idea was... zens of Neb... Louis as the... which the... What could... the idea?... it was becau... eastern busi... this contin... wash the col... the most fer... which is des... most potent... distant day... the question... deed an app... feeling, as I... welfare of m... the gentleme... portance of... decision. M... this resoluti... ple of the na... day of July... tant of our... would give t... why this is... commemorat... enfranchisem... reason for s... July is that... mon with a... We did, in... even March... vious to the... independence... made an Att... which Chris... was killed, w... fell in defens... dependence... were but lin... which was ev... zens of the U... political plan... of the slave... Lovejoy, the... promise, the... election of Ab... of the South... the proclama... the passage o... and fifteenth... ting apart the... principles laid... Magna Charta... The spirit of... set forth by t... ceased worki... made free an... it is the grea... the whole pe... forth the gra... dom in the... from the nat... because I, m... it because I... and sacred di... do everything... every living... gushed peopl... injust which... against us on... graded color... Mr. J. T. J... posed the thi... John C. Cla... clamations th... that all prop... persons in the... in arms again... be confiscated... their slaves... deposed fro... first blow w... received, and... recovered Jap... when Great B... Alfred Corrie... few remarks... setting apart... the anniversa... fifteenth ann... The conven... day.

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 22 Commercial Place

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States

Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subscribed, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 8th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, one delegate from each Congressional district, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be discussed precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
ACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harrison.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. David Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Wares, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., J. M. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckney, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., F. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Kinney, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. Cardozo, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Randy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

* * * Republican papers of this State have copied.

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Prof. A. T. Selever,
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GRANING, SIGN PAINTING,
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37....JULIA STREET....237
NEW ORLEANS.
All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

[illegible]

INTERESTING ITEMS.

—Tapioca paper is largely used in England, principally for copying photographs.

—A child in Albany swallowed a ring, which so frightened the mother that she died in a few minutes.

—A miss Harris, of Columbus, fell dead the other day while bowing to a young man on the street.

—A society of women has been organized in Norway, who advocate celibacy.

—Poland is the only country in which more scientific works than novels were issued last year.

—Of the 700 students of the Berlin University who served in the army during the late war, twenty-eight were killed.

—A young man was lately arrested in St. Paul, Minn., on the charge of forging his mother's name to five Postoffice money orders. His mother refused to testify against him.

—The Canadian propeller Oliver Cromwell, which was sunk by collision in the Straits of Mackinac in October, 1857, has just been raised in apparently good condition.

—Four daughters of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, yet survive. The eldest of them is eighty-one.

—Miss Mary Hirst Sparhawk, a great grand-daughter of Sir William Pepperell, and said to be the last of the family, died in Portsmouth, N. H., lately, aged more than ninety years.

—A funeral procession in Massachusetts, on reaching the cemetery, found the undertaker and his assistant both too drunk to attend to their duties.

—The Bible and prayer-book of St. John's Chapel, Savannah, were stolen recently, together with the whole of the Sunday-school library.

—Mrs. Betsy Hudson, living about six miles north of Warren, Pa., on the Jamestown and Warren road, aged sixty-five years, presented her husband recently with a healthy, bouncing baby. This is one of the most remarkable instances on record.

—A hard-working but poor German farmer in Livingston county, Missouri, whose farm was advertised for sale for debt in spite of all his industry and economy, still plowed and toiled, and a few days ago dug up a box containing over \$1,700 in gold.

—The largest planter of the South is Colonel G. B. Lockett, of Georgia. He has planted this year 6,500 acres of cotton and 3,500 acres of corn and small grains. At the lowest estimate, his cotton crop will sell for \$180,000. Colonel Lockett employs 360 hands, all black.

—A giant bird, the largest creature ever seen in this country with wings, and it is believed, unknown to American ornithology, suddenly appeared in the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days since, and remained several minutes quietly perched on a house-top, to be gazed at by the astonished multitude.

—Scene in Indianapolis: "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" No, but walk in; she has just stepped out to get a divorce and will be back in a few moments."

—England imprisons fortune-tellers and, singularly enough, those who are so gifted at seeing into the future do not always see their way out of prison.

—A young man at Hopkinton, Iowa, noticing that his tobacco didn't "chew right," dissected the plug and found that a lizard had been pressed between its folds.

—A London jeweler has been five years at work upon a watch, and it will be worth \$10,000 when finished.

—The old State house at Milledgeville, Georgia, has been turned over to the custody of the Good Templars.

—Treat animals kindly and they will give us their love; treat them kindly and they will give us their service.

—Fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make its decay invisible.

FUN AND FANCY.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Around her waist I put my arm—
It felt as soft as cake—
"Oh, dear," says she, "what liberty
You printer men do take!"

"Why, yes, my Sal, my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess).
Can you say aught against
The freedom of the press?"

I kissed her, too—I did, by Jove!
She colored like a beet,
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat!

I gave her another kiss, and then
Says she: "I do confess
I rather kinder sorter like
The freedom of the press!"

LOGIC.

'Tis strange, but true, that a common cat
Has got ten tails—just think of that!

Don't see it, eh? The fact is plain,
To prove it so I rise to explain.

We say: A cat has but one tail—
Behold how logic lifts the veil!

No cat has nine tails; don't you see
One cat has one tail more than she?

Now add the one tail to the nine—
You'll find a full ten-tailed feline.

As Holmes has said in his "One Horse Shay"
Logic is logic, that's all I say.

—What sort of a person is the
"Swell of the Ocean" we have heard
so much of?

—A barber is always ready to
scrape an acquaintance, and often
cuts them, too.

—In time a mulberry tree be-
comes a silk gown—and a silk gown
becomes a woman.

—Why do sailors weigh the an-
chor every time they leave port?
And do they find it loses or gains?

—What is the difference between
a coal bucket and a fresh cod fish?
One is a coal hod, and the other is
a whole cod.

—The man who wrote "put me
in my little bed" never had one, he
slept under the wharf and boarded
at the Poor House.

—When a man puts up at a Chi-
cago hotel he sees in the paper next
morning that he has "reined in his
foaming valise" at the Tremont.

—The rural portions of Rhode
Island complain that Providence
has too much power in their Legis-
lature. It is a complaint seldom
made in any other State in the
Union.

—A Kentucky man unites the
vocation of blacksmith and barber.
In moments of abstraction he uses
a man's face as an anvil and the
razor as a hammer. This treatment
wears out the anvil rapidly.

—A stranger meeting a man in
the streets of Chicago a few days
since, roughly accosted him with,
"Here, I want to go to the Tremont
House!" The deliberate reply was,
"Well, you can go if you won't be
gone long."

—A gentleman, on getting soda
was retiring from the store without
the usual little ceremony which
follows the operation.

"Recollect, sir," said the polite
proprietor, "if you lose your pocket-
book, you didn't pull it out here."

—Mother, "said a little girl who
was engaged in making her doll an
apron, "I believe I will be a duchess
when I grow up. "How do you
ever expect to become a duchess
my daughter?" her mother asked.
"Why, by marrying a Dutchman, to
be sure," replied the girl.

—Teacher—"Mary, dear, sup-
pose I were to be shot at a tree with
five birds on it, and kill three, how
many would be left?" "Mary—
four years old—"Three, ma'am."
Teacher—"No, two would be left."
Mary—"No, there wouldn't though;
the three shot would be left, and
the other two would be fled away."

—A young lady was entertaining
some friends the other evening,
when one said, "Miss—, your
braided is coming off." She clapped
her hands to her head and found
nothing unsprung. The friend-
man quietly pointed to the braid
of her dress, about half a yard of
which had been torn off and lying
on the floor. There was an audible
grin.

—"This is nice butter, my boy,"
said a storekeeper to a twelve-year-
old urchin who had brought a pail-
ful of that article to market—"nice
butter; I'll take all your mother
has to sell." "I don't believe she'll
sell any more," said the boy, "cause
I heard her say that she wouldn't
have sold that only a rat fell into
the cream, so she didn't want to use
it herself."

—"Fanny, don't you think that
Mr. Bond is a handsome man?"
"Oh, no—I can't endure him. He
is homely enough." "Well, he's
fortunate at all events; an old aunt
has just died, and left him fifty
thousand dollars." "Indeed! is it
true? Well, now, I come to recol-
lect, there is a certain noble air
about him, and he has a fine eye—
that can't be denied."

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stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact,

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every place and in every position.

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will fulfill all these requirements. I would

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yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver

Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch

could not be made by hand and finished

as perfectly for Ten Times as MUCH.

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is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle

that is, any part of one Watch is exactly

like the same part in another; and if ten

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and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were

mixed together, ten watches could be

made by putting these parts together

again, without any reference to their

former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

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